New Movements in Philosophy and

We give on the first page of our paper this morning, a rather curious and interesting epistle from one of the new philosophers of the day. It gives an account of the present state and prospects of the Fourierites in the great and fertile State of Ohio, and throws some interesting light on the most recent discoveries of that sect on the somewhat im portant subject of marriage, and the relative social position of the sexes. The writer is a Mrs. Gove -the same, we believe, who some time since gave lectures in this city on anatomy and phisyology. She has now, it would appear, abandoned the in vestigation of the physical structure of man, and has taken to the study of those hidden mysteries of our nature, which are subjected to the dissections

of moral philosophers.

Mrs. Gove does not exhibit a very flattering picture of the progress of Fourierism. Indeed, from all that we can learn from various quarters, this sprout of French infidelity and vagary, is no likely to flourish on our soil, despite of the diligent watering of Greeley and Brisbane, and their fellow laborers, male and female, throughout the country. The magnificent schemes of these new reformers looked admirably in the columns of the Tribune and Social Regenerator; and when descanted on by Channing and Godwin, with all the flowing eloquence of transcendental oratory, the new Jerusalem of "phalanxes," and "grand industrial associa tions," appeared dazzlingly beautiful. But when the disciples once got practically to work, and established themselves on the boulders of the Fike county paradise, or squatted on the verdant banks of Skeneateles Lake, they very speedily came to their senses. The philosophy of the thing was not to be questioned; but, somehow, industry was as 'attractive" as ever. The disquisitions of Brisbane on the shockingly bad organization of society tickled the ear, but they did not meet the demands of the stemach. The consequence has been that the "phalanxes" are every where breaking up, and many of the philosophers, who were to have introduced the millennium, and cultivate only their beards, are now returning to the ignominious every-day avocations of this commonplace world-some to cobble shoes, and some, like the respectable prophet, so pathetically alluded to by Mrs. Gove, to manufacture boxes for the convey ance of that abominable weed, of which she so unrelentingly expressed her abhorrence. Failing in their attempts to re-organize society,

by establishing "communities," where industry to be made "attractive," it would seem that the new philosophers are now chiefly directing their efforts towards the enlightenment of mankind on the subject of "marriage." Miss Fuller, one of the editors of the Tribune, has recently published a work in which she announces some very novel and ultra views on this important subject, and Mrs. Gove is, it seems, actively engaged in the same move ment. All the evils of the present social system were formerly attributed by these Fourierite phi losophers, to the inequality and unjust laws regulating labor, and to the melancholy fact that industry was not "attractive." It now seems that they have obtained a fresh revelation, and that all the vice, immorality, wickedness and suffering which exist in society, are to be attributed to the erroneous viewsentertained with respect to the marriage com pact. This is now the great theme of the new philosophers, and their speculations, opinions, and views on this subject, are, if possible, still more wild, ultra, and extravagant, than those which they so industriously promulgated on "industry"-"as-sociation"-and the "harmonic principles of the universe." If carried out practically, the ideas of those visionary and weak-minded enthusiasts would at once plunge society into a state of the grossest corruption and the most fearful anarchy. Thus, ever do we find these vain and foolis

philosophers departing farther and farther from that simple and infinitely wise system for the preservation and government of society which Chris tiamty gave to men. The system of laws and morals which Jesus of Nazareth announced is his teachings amid the mountains of Judea, on the shores of Galilee, and in the streets of the Holy City, is alone that on which every true and wise reformer will base all his schemes for the advancement and regeneration of his race. But in all their varied phases, you find these professors of a false philosophy losing sight altogether of that pure, simple and salutary code. We want no reorganization of Christian civilized society. We want only a better observance of the precepts-a closer adherence to the institutions of Christianity. The Christian religion, free from cant, bigotry, and sectarianism, aided by progressive knowledge and civiliza tion, is the only element from the agency which we are to hope for the regeneration of so ciety, and the advancement of the race to the highest point of improvement of which man's nature is capable.

VICTIMIZING POOR PUBLISHERS.-There are a great many crimes committed in this world, which the laws do not reach, and amongst them is one practised to a fearful extent in this beautiful city New York. It is the victimizing of unfortunat young publishers by the small-beer literati. We have a case before us which affords a fair illustration of the manner in which this species of swindling is perpetrated, and as it may instruct an unwary, we may as well devote a paragraph to the details

An industrious and deserving young man, after years of hard labor, and pinching economy, saves between two or three thousand dollars, out of his per centages as a publisher's collector. He has a little praiseworthy ambition, and with his well earned savings he opens a book-store in Broadway. Prosperity, always, sooner or later, smiles on the trugal and industrious, and the gains of the bookseller grow greater and greater every day. In a he has established a very promising business, and quietly congratulates himself on having laid the foundation of a fortunate independence Just at this stage of his career, he is marked on by a band of the prowling small-beer literati as a suitable subject for their well-dissembled attacks. He is very cautiously approached by one of their number, who has written a score or two of article in the "Kuickerbocker," every one of which has been paid for with most business-like promptitude, by editorial notices in which the author was pronounced " one of the most exalted geniuses of the age, and second as a prose-writer only-to Washington Irving." The publisher-green as a cucumber-is flattered by the notice of the eminen literateur, and smilingly promises to think of his magnificent project for the establishment of a magazine, or weekly, as the case may be, which must produce a tremendous sensation. The confederates favor the scheme by all sorts of sly hints and inuendos about the project entertained by the emineatly distinguished literateur, " Tom," " Dick, or "Harry," of starting a magazine, which wi most assuredly make the fortune of the lucky pub lisher. Quite dizzy with the prospect of figuring as a " publisher," and of at once realizing a fortune, the ill-starred victim falls into the trap-the vam pires at once fasten themselves upon him-and or being finally released, finds himself " sucked" o

every dollar ! Such is the melancholy tragedy enacted in this city every month in the year. At this moment we two or three victims bleeding at every pore. Will these poor publishers never learn wisdom till they fall into the hands of the Philistines?

WHAT'S THE MATTER ?- The whigs have nom nated our amiable contemporary, Philosopher Grealey, as Assistant Alderman of the Twelfth Do they then, after all, believe that it will be best for the interest of the party to keep him as much as possible out of the editorial chair

NON-PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS EMPLOYED INQUEL-LING THE ANTI-RENTERS-THE MILITIA SYSTEM -The delay of the Legislature of this State in pass ing the bill fer the payment of the troops employed in quelling the disturbances in the anti-rent coun ties is beginning to excite a great deal of judignation amongst all classes of intelligent and patriotic citizens. It were strange, indeed, if this shabby conduct did not excite a general feeling of disapprobation and contempt. The mean, saeaking, and contemptible opposition made to the pay of bated. It is not only mean, but it is positively un-

Just let us look at the facts of this case. Here we have these citizen-soldiers obeying, with the utmost alacrity and cheerfulness the call of the authorities, leaving their homes and their business and at the most inclement season of the year, starting off to engage in a duty of the most unpleasant character imaginable-risking health, life, every thing, for the purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the laws and the integrity and peace of their State. Week after week those brave and pa. triotic men are engaged in this arduous service, and finally return to their homes, after having effectually quelled the disturbances, and received the warmest thanks of the civil authorities. It might be supposed that the Legislature would instantly, and with the greatest cheerfulness, reward their patriotic and valuable services, by bestowing upon the troops the largest amount of remuners tion which the law permitted. But the emi nently patriotic, intelligent and upright representatives of the people at Albany, do not look at such matters as this, with the optics of ordinary citizens. When the bill for the payment of the troops is presented, a number of those sapient and honest-legis lators at once seize upon it as affording an oppor tunity for fresh political intrigues, and actually oppose it, not on the ground which they alledge, be cause the rate of pay is extravagant, but because they sympathize with the violators of the law in the anti-rent counties, and desire to curry favor with the rebels against constituted authority!

After this, how can it be expected that the milltary will turn out in obedience to the call of the authorities? It is not the mere refusal of pay, but it is the moral effect of this shabby conduct on the part of the Legislature, that will have a disastrous effect. After such contumelious treatment, it wil indeed be expecting a little too much, if it be supposed that our citizen soldiery will hereafter de sert their workshops and stores, and their comfortable firesides, to shoulder their muskets, endure the fatigues and encounter the dangers of active service. Could these legislators who so obstinately esist the payment of a few hundred dollars to the military for the invaluable services rendered by them to the State, in case their own lives and property were threatened by a mob, really have the face to ask succor from Capt. Krack and his troop, or any of the other military companies who were lately on duty at Hudson? This whole business is, indeed, disgraceful in the extreme. We de trust that the appropriation for the payment of the military will no longer be delayed. If it be, we will take especial care to expose to the contempt and indignation which they so richly merit, all the members of the Legislature who persist in refusing to give to those citizen-soldiers the meagre allow-ance which the law awards for their services.

Whilst we are speaking of this matter, we may take the opportunity of referring again to the necessity for a re-organization of the militia system of this country. The importance and value of a well-organized militia are yearly becoming more apparent. In our cities, the uniformed military compa-nies constitute the only available and effective means which we possess of maintaining the public peace. We do not know how soon all the military force that we could muster may be required for the service of the republic itself. At present, however this so necessary and invaluable a system of mili tary organization is almost allogether powerless in consequence of the abuses which have become incorporated with it. The absurd and ridiculous 'trainings"-the iniquitous conduct of the fine collectors-the granting of commissions, in the great majority of instances, to men of no charac ter in society, or capacities for usefulness-the whole working of the system, or rather the utter neglect of it by the national and State legislatures have indeed rendered it the object of contemp and ridicule, whereas if these innumerable abuse were corrected and the whole system re-organized on proper principles, the militia would be regarded

with satisfaction and pride. We have not time at present to go fully into this subject, as its importance demands, but we shall frequently recur to it, and intend to enter into all its details. In the meantime, however, we must not omit directing the attention of all order-loving citizens to the fact, that there are at this moment in this city bands of firemen, who are armed and equipped as military companies, without any authority whatever from the State. The objects of these individuals may be perfectly patriotic. But we submit that their arming, equipping and drilling themselves as military companies, is a violation of the law which demands immediate investigation. If such organizations be permitted to exist and to multiply, the consequences likely to ensue, are sufficiently obvious and sufficiently alarming. Ought not this matter to be investigated ?

More Democratic Troubles .- We understand that a great deal of trouble is likely to grow out of the endorsement, by a fraction of the Democratic Young Men's Committee, of Ex-Alderman Purdy's application for the collectorship. We should not be surprised to see some strong expression of opinion against the conduct of the parties concerned in that business. It is considered that a very dangerous precedent is likely to be thus es tablished, and the movement is not at all likely to benefit Mr. Purdy in the long run.

BISHOP HUGHES AND ST. PATRICE'S DAY .- W. perceive that Bishop Hughes has directed the festival of St. Patrick to be observed on the 7th of April, instead of on the usual day, the 17th of this month. This mandate has excited a good deal of remark. Many are disposed to think that it does not appear altogether judicious, to direct the cele bration of that festival on the day immediately preceding that on which the city election is to be held. What has the Bishop got to say about the matter?

ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE -The election for the choice of Governor and members of Con gress takes place in New Hampshire to-day.It will be attended with some little excitement, in consequence of a split in the democratic party, occasioned by the rebellion of John P. Hale, in Congress, on the Texas question.

NTERESTING LECTURE.-A lecture, which from the subject and the character of the author, promises to be interesting, will be delivered this evening at Clinton Hall. The subject is "Moral Power and Moral Policy for National Rights," and the lecturer is Mr. J. A. Shea-a gentleman of ability and talent.

SANQUIRICO'S CONCERT.-Signor Sanquirico, one of the best and most popular artists in the country, gives his first concert, at Palmo's, on Monday evening next. He will be assisted, it will be per ceived from the programme, in another column, by a great array of talent. An artist is rarely such an universal favorite as Sanquirico, and the theatre will, we are quite confident, be crowded on this

PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE.-The burlesque operation company have taken this theatre on their own account, and promise a series of novel and attractive ntertainments.

Онго.- A bill to punish the crime of seduction &c. passed the House of Representatives on the 4th inst.
A bill to abolish the board of public works, and revive
the board of Canal Commissioners, has passed both
Houses.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.-The "natives" are making a terrible outery about reduced expen ditures and astounding economy, in the admini tration of the city government, founded on the Comptroller's Report. We find that all this is, indeed, a complete verification of the old adage, "great cry and little wool." Their efforts at ecoomy have been like their efforts at reform-a terribly sharp look out having been kept after cheese parings, whilst thousands and thousands of dollars were squandered without the slightest qualms of conscience. In the single item of "street clean-ing," the increase of expenditure during the last year, over that preceding, has been \$39,097 18. Just think of it, ye tax payers! For street cleaning! The whole administration of these wretched reformers has been, from beginning to end, weak, mbecile, inefficient, and profligate. What have they done? Made war on the apple-women and tied tin pans around the Park Fountain on the Fourth of July! Every pledge and promise that they made before their election has been violated, and yet these men again present themselves as candidates for our suffrages, because forsooth they promise to save us from the "Pope," the "Irish and the "Dutch."

FLOGGING THE BOYS .- They had a convention a Newark the other day, at which the question of the propriety of abolishing corporeal punishment in schools, was debated with a great deal of earnestness and ability. The clergy stuck out stoutly for logging, and one of them, the Rev. Dr. Cogswell, hought it a great injustice that the boys of the resent generation, were not flogged so soundly as hose who smarted in the days of his amiable ado lescence! These parsons actually quoted the Bi-ble, in order to show that that blessed book sancioned the infliction of corporeal punishment on unreeched urchins! But when have the clergy as body, with the Bible in their hands, not resolute y withstood every wise, enlightened, humane and christian effort to improve upon the customs and

practises of the past? As for the question of corporeal punishment in chools, we trust that the day is fast coming, when e teacher of youth will obtain employment unless ne can manage his pupils without treating them like brutes.

GOVERNMENT ARREST .-- Mr. O'Calleghap, prorietor of the New Orleans Crescent City, has been rrested on his way through Georgia, and taken to Augusta for trial on a charge of being engaged in running an express from Covington, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala., in advance of the mail. This is all road farce, as the decision of Judge Strong has settled all questions of this nature, under the pre-sent law. It exhibits, however, Mr. Wicklisse's sneaking way of doing business. The express will probably be reorganized and continued under the conditions of the new post office law. It should e remembered that the establishment of the present government express between this city and New Orleans is entirely owing to the private He rald and Crescent City express, established by ourselves. That enterprise forced a little energy in Post master Wickliffe but not enough to be of any service to the public.

GALLANTRY OF THE "RESPECTABLE PRESS."-Booby Brooks, of the Express, not satisfied with assailing Mr. Tyler, in the most scurrilous terms, and covering the entire democracy of the last House of Representatives with a monument of filthy abuse, must needs, also, attack the lady of the new President. In one of his recent letters from Washington, he speaks of Mrs. Polk in the most ungentlemanly terms, and his vulgar and malicious attack is greedily copied into several of the whig papers as "agreeable gossip." And yet, these are the creatures who prate about the decency of the press. Brooks has certainly now reached the acme of partizan filthiness.

PIRATES.-The schooner Louisiana, arrived yes terday from Aux Cayes, reports that when off the west end of St. Domingo, on the 28th, she was fired into by a piratical schooner, which displayed the Haytien flag, and also a black one. She fired once with a ball and twice without.

FROM MARANHAM .- We are indebted to Captain Strickland of the Northumberland, for advices from Maranham to the 20th ult. The country was then in a quiet state. The markets were dull; particularly for American produce.

LATER FROM TEXAS —By the New York, Capt. Wright, we have Galveston dates to the 24th inst. Among the passengers was Gen. Duff Green.

The New York brought over no less than 225 bales of cotton from Galveston. She made her last trip over in 35 hours and came back in 22.

Major Hays is now busily engaged in organizing his spies at 8an Antonio, Congress having made appropria-

The Galveston News says that the prospects are said to

The Galveston News says that the prospects are said to be highly favorable for the crops on the Colorado, and the iarmers are forward in their agricultural operations. According to the Civilian, President Jones has issued a proclamation revoking all letters of marque an I reprisal, issued by the Government of Texas, to authorize individuals to fit out and arm vessels of wer or privateers, for the purpose of waging hostilities against Mexico.

Perhaps the following, which we copy from the House in Telegraph, may be of interest to some of our readers:—"It may be that few are aware that a law was lately passed allowing all those whose lands have been sold for taxes at any time previous to the lat of June, 1845, and struck off to the Republic, to redeem the same by paying all taxes due on the lands, and the costs and charges of the sheriffs, &c. The sheriffs in each of the counties are authorized to release the lands to the owners whenever the taxes and costs are paid."

cos's are paid."

The Texas National Register publishes the following The Texas National Register publishes the following extract of a letter 'from a gentleman of high position in Europe" which it says, "may be regarded as official." The closing remark may serve to soothe the nerves of such persons in the United States as believe that any offaccirom that government to Mexico would be resented by Great Britain.
"Lord Aberdeen, although he will do nothing that can justly give offence to the United States, is still decided to take such measures as will bring about peace between Texas and Mexico; provided the former will give satisfactory assurances of her determination to remain independent.

inke such measures as will bring about peace between Texas and Mexico; provided the former will give satisfactory assurances of her determination to remain independent.

"The British Government has enjoined on Mexico in the most earnest and explicit terms, to abstain from any attempt to invade Texas, and they have assured that country that they would afford it no aid or counterance at all, in case of such attempted invasion, whatever might be its results or consequences."

The Gotteston News of the 14th, has the following paragraph:—The Texas revenue cutter Alert, Capt. Simplon, arrived on the 12th inst. from Matagorda, and left this morning for the Sabine, for the purpose of enforcing the revenue law of Texas. Uncle Sam had better look out, or "Young Sam" will be down upon him, sure.

The prospects are said to be highly favorable for crops on the Colorado, and the farmers are forward in their agricultural preparations.

The National Register of the 8th ultimo, (President Jones' organ), has an article under the captien of "The prospect," which, after expressing its belief that annexation will not take piece at the present session of our Congress, and speaking of the effect of delay on the prospects of Texas, proceeds as follows:—"Our relations with France and England are on the most friendly basis. These Governments clearly perceive the great intereats they have in our 'permanent independence, and are willing, it is understood, to place our commercial intercourse with them upon the most liberal footing. They have, however, deterred taking any decisive steps herein, pending the present measures for annexation. Should these measures fail, France and England will then act. They sak no concessions or equivalents from Texas, but merely that we remain independent. For free and equal competition for the commerce of Texas, sunshackled by the American tariff, and from the advantages arising from an independent country interposed between the United States and Mexico, they can well afford to grant all that Texas would ask

ivantageous.

We do not see another item of interest, our files being musually barren of news — N. O. Pic., Feb. 27. The Missing Packets.

The Missing Packets.

310 Broadway, March 10, 1845.

J.-G. Bernett, Esq.:—

There is hope yet. In November, 1835, I sailed from this port for London, in the ship Louiss, Captain Truman. She left London sometime in December, on her return. In a severe gale she carried away a part of her stern, and put into Lisbon. I left Liverpool the 3d of March, in the Ocmulgee, Captain Thomas Leavitt, and arrived here the 17th April, and brought the first intelligence of the Louisa and her having put into Lisbon.

Your obt. servt., Wm. C. Herring.

Very late frem China-Short Passage of the

Houqua.

The clipper ship Houqua, Captain Palmer, the discoverer of Palmer's Llands, arrived here yes erday in the remarkably short passage of ninety days from Canton.
She sailed from Macao on the 9th of December

and we have received the Hong Kong Gazette of This passage of the Houqua is one of the shortes on record. She is the most beautiful vessel we

ever saw.

There is not much news of consequence. We find a few interesting commercial items, which we annex.

The Chinese seas are full of pirates; and they and become bold enough to attack small towns.

The Celestials are progressing rapidly in Euro ean civilization. One or two more treaties like hose with America and England will perfect them

The Montauk was to sail in three days for New York.

New York.

[From Hong Kong Gezette, Dec. 7.]

On the evening of Wednesday a piratical vessel entered this harbor and landed some of her crew near Green Island; they plundered a small native town of valuables to the amount of \$100, and then escaped to their boat. The following evening the pirates again entered the harbor, and boarded a water-boat from which they extracted a considerable sum of money. The crew of the water-boat, made a noise which was heard on board the H. C. steamer Proserpine. Boats were promptly launched and pursuit made, but the pirates again escaped. In our last issue we expressed apprehensions of something of this kind. The recent attack of the Hannah, and various other affairs, which have not been mentioned in the public papers show that the Ladrones are bolder and more numerous than usual.

which have not been mentioned in the public papers show that the Ladrones are bolder and more numerous than usual.

Yesterday we received the following documents in the Portuguese and English languages, which to those interested in the trade of China are of great importance. We read in these enactments of the Macao Senate the fate of their beautiful town. In the vain hope of raising a small revenue, by a tonnage duty, they drive foreign shipping from their port; and they retain an expensive custom-house establishment, whose labors will be light. Merchants will not bond goods in Macao, paying a duty upon a re export, when they can store them in Hongkong with equal security without paying any exaction whatever. Neither will vessels requiring to refit, enter the Typa or inner harbor for that purpose; paying tonnage dues of 3s. per ton, when the equally secure harbor of Hongkong is opened to them gratuitously. The folly of her own children has doomed Macao to certain ruin—they have thrown away their last chance; of this their empty houses and deserted harbor will soon give them proof.

The Royal Senate of Macao, makes known to a handle of a more useless utensil than a broken pitcher cannot well be conceived.

Police Office — March 10 — Another Printadeliphia Burgland Cochrane and officer Drinker, artested Jack Robinson, who is charged with being an accomplice of Nancy Murray, the woman arrested for the Philadelphia burglary, yesterday.

Nothing else, except petit larcenies, and potatoes of that kidney, came up to-day at either of the police office Coroner's Offices.—March 10.—Death from Falling into a Cistere.—The Coroner held an inquest this morning upon the body of a child, named Mary Ann Dunn, two years of age, who came to her death under the following circumstances. Her mother was paying a visit with the child at the house of Felix McGlin, in twenty-first street, between the fifth and sixth avenues, on Thuraday last, and on Friday was taken sick. McGlin went for a doctor, and on his return, a few minutes afterwards, found that the child was missing. He instantly thought of the cistern in the yard, and, on looking into it, saw the child floating in the water. He took her out immediately, and, though apparently dead, she was resuscitated by the exertions of the doctor, and conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, where she expired on Saturday, of congession of the lungs and brain, produced by the immersion in the water. The cistern into which the child fell was not used, and had no curb, or cover; it had been nailed up with old boards, by McGlin, some time ago, but they had been removed. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest at No. 42 Anthony street, upon the body of a colored female, 84 years of age, named Elizabeth Newport, who was found dead in her bed this morning. The Coroner will hold an isquest to-morrow morning.

Nor a Murder.—It was reported this morning, in the Police and Coroner's offices, and from thence the rumor went all ever to wn, that a murder had been committed at No. 267 Division street—an old man having been murdered by his wife. From the fact that the old man, whose name was John Mercler, 77 years of age, and app

houses and deserted harbor will soon give them proof.

The Royal Senate of Macao, makes known to the public, that from this date the port of the same city remains opened in all its anchorages for vessels of all nations to enter, subject to the regulations of the port, and its fiscal laws, and for the full information of the public, it is made known by the present Edict. Macao at the meeting of the 27th November, 1844.

The Royal Senate makes known to the public, that since this date the vessels that enter the inner harbor, outside and Typa, will be subject to the regulations of the police of the port and custom, house, paying, besides the duties of the goode, as per tariff, the anchorage of five mace per ton, without further fees. Vessels that wish for a pilot, are requested to apply for the same to the Patrao-mor for whose service, they are to pay five taels on coming in, and other five on going ou, and for the information of all, the present Edict is fixed on its customary places. Macao at the meeting of the 27th November, 1844.

The Royal Senate of Macao makes known to the public. customary places. Macao at the meeting of the 27th November, 1844. The Royal Senate of Macao makes known to the pub-

The Royal Senate of Macao makes known to the public—

1st. That are admitted, to the deposit at the Custom House of this city, cotton and all other goods, and articles from Europe and America, imported by any vessels from the ports, in and out, of the Cape of Good Hope, paying the deposit, duties of one per cent. on the value of the goods, as stated in the tariff; and in the like manner, the so down rent and coolis here, as established at the Custom House: and such goods as have no valuations levied on them on the tariff, will be subject to the duties, according to the value of their original invoices, regulating the exchange as per sketch at the said department.

2nd. The deposit is thus understood: six months for all manufactured goods from Europe and America and three months for cotton, beginning to count ten days from the first landing of the goods at the Custom House.

3rd. All such goods that remain to be cleared at the expiration of the time allowed in the section foregoing, are from thence subject to be cleared for consumption, paying their duties in full, with the privilege of being reexported, should parties wish so.

4th. Cotton can be deposited at the private godowns, out of the Custom House, paying on their being landed, the duties corresponding to the deposit, shippers, proprietors, or agents, are to sign, and find security, to be answerable for the excess of the duties in full; in default of not clearing at the expiration of the time above alluded to for their deposit: also for the fees of the Custom House officer who assists the verification, and the weighing, &c.

5th. Shippers, proprietors, or agents, will communicate at the Department of the Custom House, when they ship off their goods on deposit, as per section foregoing, in order they may not be liable to the penalty marked in section 30.

section 30.

6th. The goods, after being cleared for deposit, can be shipped off by vessels laying in the harbor, or roads, China boets from Canton, as also Portuguese Lorchas, having a license or passport from the Governor for the port of Hongkong, or for the ports of China, opened for freeliness.

foreigners.

For the full understanding of the public, it is made known by the present edict. Macao, at the meeting of the 29th November, 1844. In our last issue, when noticing the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Western India in Hongkong, we stated that the difficulty the bank would have to encounter would be the want of an established colonial currency. More than two years and a half ago the Governor, by proclamation in the Grazette, arranged that in the meantime, for bazaar purchases, hire, &c., (but without prejudice to mercantile transactions,) dollars and rupees should be deemed a legal tender. All dollars were to be taken at par with reference to each other, and 24 Company's rupees to be equal to one dollar As a tomporary arrangement, when this island was still the property of China, and only held by force of arms as a point from whence our military operations might be directed, such a rude currency might be well suited to the existing state of affairs, now that the island has been established into a British colony, and the branch of a thriving bank has been planted, our currency must be placed on a very different footing. We believe that this subject has not escaped the attention of the local government, and that ere long a legal currency will be established by an ordinance of the Legislative Council. Over mercantile transactions—using the word mercantile as referring to large transactions between European and Chinese merchanis—the currency of Hongkong will have little or no influence—as heretofore silver, whether coined or in bullion will be valued according to the custem of the country. Sales or purchases, freights, exchanges and insurances may continue to be paid or received in Spanish dollars, and we presume so long as merchants come to such an understanding among themselves, the local currency will have not purchase to the matter. That is if A. sells B. goods amounting to Splonsh dollars, and we presume are a legal tender. The existing currency is exceedingly defective, and any attempt at banking, until it is materially changed, will be difficult in the extreme. Spanish dollars, and we presume solutions of the process of the summa

Several other papers were received from the other Board.

Paying M. P's.—(Alderman Miller in the Chair.)—Alderman Schiffidin effered a resolution directing the Comptroller to pay several Municipal Police Officers for services rendered before their final appointment—Adopted.

Ald. Schiffidin effered a resolution, appointing Benjamin Bionk Caplain of the 4th District Watch, vice Jones oppointed Caplain of Police—Adopted.

Final Opening of Medison Avenue and adjoining for the final opening of Medison Avenue and adjoining for the final opening of Medison Avenue and adjoining for the final opening of Medison Avenue and adjoining for the final opening of the Alms House to report in relation to the application shove refer ed to. Adopted.

The Ment Shops.—The Report of the Market Committee in relation to the licensing of meat shops was taken up on motion of Ald. Devoc, and on the table and made the appear of defraying the expences attendant upon opening, regulation, and paving streets, building sewers, drains, wells, execting pumps, filling in, draining and fencing lots, building sewers, drains, wells, execting pumps, filling in, draining and fencing lots, and the pumpses of defraying the expences attendant upon opening, regulation, and paving streets, building sewers, drains, wells, execting pumps, filling in, draining and fencing lots, and pumps, and pumps, and pumps, and adopted.

Repairing and Paving the Streets—Ald. Burring moved to take up partially by language and pumps, and pumps, and adopted and pumps, and adopted and pumps, and adopted and and pumps, and

Export of Teas from Canton to the United Kingdom,

from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1844—Green, lbs. 2,996,48: hisck, 13,324,982—total, 16,324,470 lbs in 36 ships.

and received a severe contusion in the eye—that no vio-lence had been committed upon him, and that he was found dead in his bed this morning. Verdict, death from

Betts, Collector. Adopted:

The Assessment list for the regulating of the 1st Avenue from 12th to 13th streets, was presented and referred.

Papers from the Board of Assistants.—The ordinance of establishing a score of Police offices, came from the other Board, amended by striking out that portion of the resolution providing for the holding of a Police office in the City Hall. Concurred in.

A petition was received from the other Board from Lawrence Duffy, imprisoned in Eldridge street jail, in consequence of inability to pay a fine of \$14 88, imposed for not having lighted the lamps upon his cab, askirg to be discharged, or it he remained till the fine was paid, he should be compelled to remain in prison during his natural life. Referred with power.

Resignation of M. P.'s and New Appointments.—A com-

ral life. Referred with power.

Resignation of M. P.'s and New Appointments.—A communication was received from his Honor Mayor Harper, nominating certain persons as M. P.'s.—Concurred in.

The Commissioners of the Alms House.—A preamble and resolutions were received, setting forth, that whereas the commissioners of the Alms House have made an application to the Legislature usking for the persage of a law taking away the authority of the Common Council and conferring all powers upon them, the Legislature be requested by the Common Council to deny the prayer of said petition—Concurred in.

Several other papers were received from the other Board.

Board of Supervisors.

and 10—This Soard met at 4 o'clod
bout twenty minutes. His Honor the Mar.

chair.

A few petitions asking for relief from erroneous taxation were received, and appropriately referred.

A few reports in tayor of relief from taxation, were also adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Buperlor Court.
Betore a full Bench.
Decisions—March 10—Adeline Post, Exr and others, vs Robert Hogan. Motion denied.
The Master and Wardens of the Port of New York, vs. Samuel Candler. Judgment affirmed.
Michael Gugherty vs. James Smith. Motion to set aside a report of referees made in favor of plaintiff. Denied.
Jahes M. Woodward adv. Augustus W. Vaupel. Motion for new trial denied.
John S. Lawrence admr., &c. ads. Henry Barclay. Judgment for plaintiff.

John S. Lawrence admr., &c. ads. Henry Barcley. Judgment for plaintiff.

Common Picas.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

March 10-Robert Hall vs E. Waterberry and F. B. Waterberry.—This was an action of trover to recover the value of some boots and shoes, &c. It appeared in ovidence that plaintiff was adealer in boots and shoes, and kept a store for that purpose in Bleecker street. Defendants also carry on a similar business in Pearl street. Sometime in June last, plaintiff was indebted, to defendants in the sum of \$225 14; about that time plaintiff became insue, in consequence of indulging tather freely in the good things of this life, and from religious excitement, and proceeded to Boston. Defendants then issued an attachment against plaintiff as an abconding debtor, levied to the amount of \$339 05. Proceedings, were afterwards iostituted in the Court of Chancery, to declare plaintiff a lunatic. This action is now brought by plaintiff at the instance of the committee appointed for the management of his effects, to recover the amount levied. For defence, it was shown that after plaintiff's property had been levied upon by the defendants, the landlerd issued a distress warrant to recover the sum of \$112 00, being a quarter's rent, and that the defendants, the landlerd issued a distress warrant to recover the sum of \$112 00, being a quarter's rent, and that the defendants the reupon arsumed the payment of this arrears of rent—that the blalance remaining due was handed over to Mrs. Hall. Adjourned over to this forence. REWARD OF HONESTY.—The following wretched joke is manufactured especially for the amusement and benefit of His Honor Mayor Harper, who is so exceedingly jocular himself, that he is shle to take, and appreciate a joke as well as any other man out of all his constituency. A few days since, it was reported that Captain Morton, of the 3d District of Municipal Folice, had been turning an honest penny, by barberizing bankable money for Beach sand, and paying off his men in that exceedingly changes able currency. This was partitally contradicted by a private M. P., named Pitcher, and to reward this act of kindness, he was the next morning accused of having set shout the first rumor, and it was hinted, as a reason for his doing so, that Pitcher was a little cracked—that is, crazy. Indignant at the aspersions cast upon his character and family, he immediately informed the Police reporter of this paper that the first statement was true.—There is an old saying that "little pitchers have large ears;" and as Pitchar is a small man, it is argued that by his ears he is an ass, as by telling the truth he will probably be broken by the Mayor—his bonesty being made a handle of a more useless utensil than a broken pitcher cannot well be conceived.

Police Uffice—MARCH 10 —ANOTHER PHILADELIPHA BURGLAR.—Sargeant Cochrane and officer Drinker, arcested Jack Robinson, who is charged with being an ac-

General Sessions.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Drake and Devoe.

Mathew & Parksson, District Attorney.

Manch 10—Trial of Hemy M Rage.—This case was resumed upon the opening of the Court, and several witnesses were examined for the defence, and evidence to surain the previous good character of Rage in the shape of letters of introduction, were produced, and seme of them road.

tain the previous good character of Ragge in the shape of letters of introduction, were produced, and some of them read.

Lorskyo D. Sheffard, Eq., a young and talented member of the New York bar, and who is destined to attain the highest honors of his profession, who has appeared in this case as principal counsel for the defence, associated with James M. Smith, Jr., summed up in an exceedingly eloquent and forcible manner, calling forth at one time great applause from the spectators. In the course of his speech, he gave Kennedy, the keeper, a mosttremendous lashing. Mr. Shephard appeared upon the first trial of this cause, a junior counsel, and opened the case for the defence. Since that period he has greatly improved in his oratorical powers, having been somewhat prominent during the late political contest as a speaker at public and political assemblies.

At the close of the speech of Mr. S., the Court adjourned from 3 e'clock till half past four o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Jonas B. PHILLITS, EAGL, the able sasistant of the District Attorney, and who has conducted the examination of witnesses in this case, from having been engaged in the former trial, and being otherwise more familiar with the case than the District Attorney, who was not in office at the time of the previous trial, summed up for the people in a speech of about an hour's duration.

He was followed by James M. Smith for the defence, who occupied the attention of the Court and Jury for an hour longer.

hour longer.

Mr. Patensow then closed for the prosecution in a somewhat brief but clear pointed argumentative address.

The Court, at an early hour in the evening, adjourned until the usual hour this morning, when the Recorder will charge the Jury.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Common Pleas.—Nos. 23, 78, 82, 4, 8, 20, 12, 1, 10, 64, 88, 74, 31, 43, 53.

Young Ladies' Industrial Association .- A special meeting of this association was held on Saturday evening, when the following resolutions were passed:-That the members of the asso

That the members of the association assemble at the Superior Court Room, in the City Hall, on Friday, 14th inst., at four o'clock, to hear the Report of the Committee. That our thanks are due to Ferdinand Palmo, Eeq., for the very liberal offer of another benefit at the Opera House, and that said benefit come off on Friday evening, 14th inst. That all friendly to our cause be requested to attend. That our hearty thanks are due to the members of the Press for the able manner in which they have espoused our cause.

Common Council.

Board of Alderman.—Last Evening—Ald. Scherrenin in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been approved, a great number of petitions, upon various subjects, were presented and referred.

Reports.—The Committee on Finance reported in favor of refunding Daniel Geary the price of his license as a measurer. THE WHEAT CROP.—The appearance at present presented by the growing crops of wheat could not possibly be more promising. They possess all the cherrical verdure and vigor which is usually distinguished at the close of the present mouth, and unless retarded in growth, we may calculate upon one of the facet crops we have ever had.—Hagerstown (Md.) Torchlight. of relunding Daniel Goary the price of his license as a measurer.

The Committee on Police, Watch, and Prisons, reported in favor of paying Daniel Baker fifty dollars, for injuries received while he was on duty as one of the night watch. He slipped and fell down, breaking his left arm in two places, and splitting the cap of the elbow.

The same Committee reported in favor of paying Dr. W. W. Waller the sum of \$10, and of Peter F. Clark \$95, and of Jeel Foster \$120, for medical services—The bills of Drs. Clark and Foster was mostly for consultation in cases of lumacy at the upper Police Office.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of grading 5th Avenue, from 21nd to 28th street. All of which were adopted.

Sever in Stanton Street.—The Committee on Roads and Canala, reported in favor of concurring in the confirmation of assessments for a sewer in Stanton street; George Betts, Collector. Adopted.

The Assessment list for the regulating of the let Avenue from 12th to 13th streets, was presented and referred.

Amusements.

Palmo's Opera House.—The talented artistes at this establishment have engaged the theatre of signor Palmo for a short time, and have reduced the price of admission to the boxes to 25 cents. They appear tonight in two operas, "The Virginiam Girl," and "Shin de Heel-a." It will be a rick treat for a quarter of a dollar. The house, as a matter of course, will be crowded. Song No. 2-Air, "And you'll remember me.

What other joys, what other hopes May fill the heart with gles. Give me the greatest soap of soaps— Oh! Jone's Soap for me. When bimples come upon the face, As I've seen come on thee, If you would those defects ease, Oh! do remember me.

When Winter's winds, with rugged power, May chap the hands and face:
When Summer's sun your charms deflower, Will burn and tan each grace;
When facek'es or when yellow akin, From face to neck should flee—
At such a moment I must win, And you'll remember me.

Then Jones's Soap will show its power Upon your face and neck-Your skin more clear than fairest flower, Without a blotch or speck; And then from freekles, pimples, tan, Your skin will be quite free—Thus you'll be made the love of man—Aud you'll remember me.

Thus you'll be made the love of man—And you'll remember me.

Who doubts the magical rower of the genuine Jones' Soap? None but those who have used bad articles—and so think all albe. Let such try it at one—in effects are singular—it whitens, clears, and renders the skin beautiful, removing quickly all stripious, disfluencements, it can be there and sourcy, all stripious, disfluencements, it daily in my practice. Beyone—it ase it daily in my practice. Beyone—it is to where also by Jone—it ase it daily in my practice. Beyone is now the class by Jone—it ase it daily in my practice. Beyone is now that the stripion of Cowper.—The greatest wonder of the are is undoubtedly the farfamed Italian Medicated Soap, manufactured by Dr. F. F. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing scraptions, tan, freekles, sunburn, and more offer rose who cutches, are actually surprising; and thousands of errose who cutches are actually surprising; and thousands of errose who cutches are beeted or afficied in these respects, over their present and complete the surfey to the use of this unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of this unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of this unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of this unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of this unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of this unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of this unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of this unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of this unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of this unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of this unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of the unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of the unravalled supponenceous computed to nutriely to the use of the nutries of the nutries

With the Italian Medicated Soap "he fights, And thus obtains fresh triumphs o'er himself, And never-withering wreaths, compared with which The laurels that a Cesar reaps are weeds."

The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds."

F. F. GOURAUD camot be answerable for any article that is not parchased at his depot, 67 Walker street, first store FROM Broadway.

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Gouraud's Liquid Rouge, Grecian Hair Dys, Blanc d'Espagne, &c., at the only depot, 67 Walker street, first store FROM Breadway

Asthuna is one of the most formidable Com-plaints that the skilfal Physician has to contend with. The difficulty of breathing, troublesome cough, sense of anflocation pairs in the head, insulity to he down, and the fearful amend-pairs in the head, insulity to he down, and the fearful amend-ty of mid attending a paraxyam, are often beyond ender unce. Dr. Folger's Olosaouran, or All-healing Eslasm, is a zerat remby for this disease, perhaps the groatest in the world. It has per-formed some of the most surprising cures on record. All who have ever used it, and become experimentally acquainted with its effects, pronounce it to be the quickest remedy ever known. For sale at the Principal Office, 16 Nassun street, one door above Ann, and at Mrs. Hays, 139 Fulton street, Brooslyn.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, sold at Courtlands street, at half trice. Warranted geauine.

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And all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood,
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White, Red, Grey or Light Hair made to arow dark, fine and silky, for the small sum of three shillings. How many hundreds there are in this city, who have t ied and poved this, by the moderate price of Jones Coral Hair Restoration is most excellent thing, and is warranted to possess these quality of the possess there are not considered to the low to grow, stop its folling off, came actify or dandring, and he light, red, or gave hair grow dark, soft, fine and said and half light, heart beautiful. Self at three shillings a bottle, at 82 Chatham street; 321 Broadway—m nd, no where else in the city.

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